REMARKS

The Office Action dated November 18, 2004 has been received and reviewed by the applicant. Claims 1-8 are in the application. Claims 1-8 stand rejected. Claims 1 and 5 are amended.

Claims 1-8 are rejected under 35 USC 102(e) as being anticipated by Carr et al., US 6,788,800 ('800 Patent). First, it is instructive to point out the meaning of the terms as used in the '800 Patent. It is noted that the term watermark is defined in column 1, line 22-27:

> *Research in the field of steganography (also called "data hiding") offers promising technology for combating counterfeiting and piracy. One form of steganography is referred to in popular literature as digital watermarking. **Digital watermarking is a process for modifying a host signal or object to embed a machine-readable code into the host.** The host may be modified such that the embedded code is imperceptible or nearly imperceptible to the ordinary observer upon viewing or playback, yet may be detected through an automated detection process.*

In summary, watermarking is "*additional*" data is embedded into a host signal which can be subsequently deciphered. This is entirely different from "encrypting" as in the claimed invention where no additional data is added and the signal is scrambled. Encryption means "putting data into a secret code so it is unreadable except by authorized users" and "the scrambling of data to prevent anyone other than the intended recipient from reading the information." (see the attached definition from techdictionary.com).

Turning now to the rejection, the rejection cites column 7, lines 49-58 as disclosing element (a) of claim 1, "converting a captured image into a 3-D wire mesh having a plurality of segments...". It is respectfully submitted that column 7, lines 49-58 discloses moving the additional data (or watermark) into various locations of a signal. For example, watermarks are used as unperceptable data in images, and in this instance, the watermark would be split up into various locations within the image. It does not disclose "converting an image into a 3-D wire mesh." It does not mention a 3-D wire mesh and is entirely restricted to a 2-dimensional signal, such as electronic representations of documents, images and the like. Wire mesh is defined on page 3, lines 28-30 of the present invention as "a plurality of interconnecting segments 35 that forms a model of the exterior

Amendments to the Drawings:

Formal drawings are submitted herewith under Separate Letter to the Draftsperson. This, we believe, will satisfy the drawing objection noted in the office action. For the convenience of the Examiner, a copy of the formal drawings are also attached with this amendment.

shape of the input image." It is respectfully submitted that US Patent '800 does not teach or suggest a wire mesh as in the claimed invention.

The rejection cites column 3, lines 22-29 as disclosing element (b) of the claimed invention of "receiving texture data which describes a covering for the wire mesh." It is courteously submitted that, since a wire mesh is not disclosed, clearly there is not texture data associated with it. The cited section of the '800 Patent teaches that the additional data (or watermark) may be put into an image with "clear ink" which is not visible to the human eye, but is visible when exposed to UV or infrared light. Clearly, this is not *texture data* for a *wire mesh*. Using invisible ink would be the exact opposite of the claimed invention.

The rejection cites column 5, lines 27-46 as disclosing element (c) of "receiving movement data for directing movement of the wire mesh." The section cited by the rejection is merely staing that the watermarking system of the '80 Patent may used in various application and lists examples. There is no *movement data* for a *wire mesh* as in the claimed invention. Clearly, music which is modulation of the air does not direct a wire mesh.

The rejection cites column 6, lines 8-23 as disclosing element (d) "receiving a decrypted version of the movement data...". This section discloses that data is decrypted. In the claimed invention, the decrypting of movement data. The claim element should be read inntotality not parced for any particular word.

The rejection cites column 6, lines 51 through column 7, lines 16 as disclosing "comparing the movement data and encrypted movement data ... indicating first and second security status." The section cited by the rejection is indicating potential fraud by the detection of the watermark (additional data). There is no disclosure for *comparing movement data and encrypted movement data* as in the claimed invention.

Consequently, it is courteously submitted that the claimed invention is not taught or suggested by the '800 Patent. Claim 5 includes substantially the same limitations as claim 1 and is patentable for the same reasons as claim 1.

Should the Examiner consider that additional amendments are necessary to place the application in condition for allowance, the favor is requested of a telephone call to the undersigned counsel for the purpose of discussing such amendments.

For the reasons set forth above, it is believed that the application is in condition for allowance. Accordingly, reconsideration and favorable action are respectfully solicited.

Respectfully submitted,
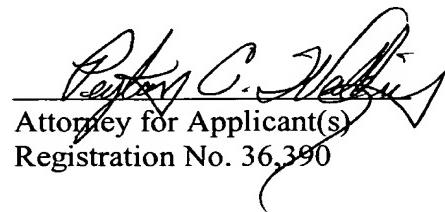
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If the Examiner is unable to reach the Applicant(s) Attorney at the telephone number provided, the Examiner is requested to communicate with Eastman Kodak Company Patent Operations at (585) 477-4656.